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⑤④ **Method of curing meats, preparation of curing solution and additive for meat curing solutions.**

⑤⑦ A method of curing meat products is disclosed in which residual nitrite levels. In this method the fresh meat in particular pork bellies is contacted with a stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal hexametaphosphate, an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkalinizing agent, said curing solution providing an average pH of the meat being cured about equivalent to the natural pH of the meat. In a particular case cured bacon having low residual nitrite levels is prepared by contacting pork bellies with an aqueous curing solution comprising from 10% to 20% sodium chloride, from 0.05% to 0.15% soluble nitric oxide forming composition, and from 2.0% to 4.5% of a composition selected from A) from 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate, and from 3% to 7% sodium bicarbonate, and, B) from 75% to 85% sodium hexametaphosphate, from 7% to 13% sodium acid pyrophosphate, and from 7% to 13% sodium bicarbonate, the percentages relative to the curing solution being by weight based on the total weight of the aqueous solution, the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of the components recited in these subsections. Composition A) constitutes a novel stable meat curing solution additive.

EP 0 028 113 A2

Title

Method of curing meats, preparation of
curing solution and additive for meat
curing solutions.

The present invention relates to an improved
process for preparing phosphate-containing nitrite
cured meats having a lower residual nitrite level.

5 Hams and bacons are normally cured by pumping
the same with a pickle solution. The pickle solution
usually contains salt (NaCl), sugar, a nitric oxide
source such as sodium nitrite or sodium nitrate,
an alkaline polyphosphate salt such as sodium
tripolyphosphate, sodium pyrophosphate or disodium
10 phosphate. Other materials such as spices can be
present in the curing mixture. Salts of ascorbic
acid or isoascorbic acid have been found to be
useful in the pickle to accelerate the formation
of cured meat pigments.

15 The addition of the phosphate salt to the
pickle solution substantially improves the yield
of the cured meat product after cooking. The
phosphate has the ability to bind the water or
solution protein in the meat so that it does not
20 readily escape during cooking. The resultant
cooked product is more juicy, has a higher yield
and is tender and with superior appearance because
of reduced shrinkage during cooking.

25 The nitrite salt has proven to be unique
in as far as cured meat preservation, flavor and
development is concerned. It is known that the
nitrite has a preservative action which is

specifically active against particular food spoiling organisms of the species Clostridium and Salmonella and particularly, C. botulinum. The nitrite also has the distinctive function of reacting with the pigments myoglobin and hemoglobin present in the pork, converting them to their nitrosyl derivatives giving bacon its characteristic color.

In theory, the active ingredient is not the nitrite per se but nitric oxide which is obtained on the breakdown of the nitrite. The nitric oxide is apparently responsible both for the color and preservation effects attributed to the nitrite. The breakdown reaction from nitrite to nitric oxide is favored by acidic pH.

The benefits of the nitrite have been offset by the recent discovery that minute amounts of undesirable nitrosamines may occur in bacon which has been cooked by methods in which the fats reach relatively high temperatures. The cooked or fried product can contain the material N-nitrosopyrrolidine, a compound known to be a carcinogen as well as the carcinogenic compound dimethylnitrosamine. Numerous studies have been undertaken regarding methods for overcoming this problem. U.S. Patent No. 4,079,153 suggest suppressing the nitrosamine formation by the use of 1,2-dihydroquinilone. U.S. Patent No. 3,966,974 suggests the use of organic nitrites which have lower temperatures of volatility.

The preservation effect of the nitrite or nitric oxide is that of a non-growth compound. Botulinum spores are destroyed upon germinating as long as the compound is in their midst thereby preventing formation of the botulism toxin. As soon as the

nitrite is removed, any remaining spores can continue their germination process. The U.S. government presently assumes that a pound of bacon will be fried in the home after three weeks of the time of
5 its curing. In order to cure a bacon product, it is necessary to achieve a high level of nitrite during curing. It is desirable to then reduce the nitrite level to a sufficiently low level during the holding period such that the frying of the
10 bacon under such low levels of nitrite would not be a substantial health hazard.

It is pointed out that the preferred pickle solutions of the prior art contain alkaline phosphates. The alkalinity was desirable to prevent the breakdown
15 of the nitrite into nitric oxide while the pickle solution was in the tank. The use of alkaline polyphosphate acts to stabilize the nitrite in the pickle. The admixture of a nitrite solution with an acidic compound would cause the immediate formation
20 of the nitric oxide which would evolve from the tank. This has occurred in using sodium acid pyrophosphate or a large amount of sodium hexametaphosphate. The nitrite must be stable in the pickle but break down to form the nitric oxide in the meat to accomplish
25 its purpose.

The alkalinity of sodium tripolyphosphate is such that the natural pH of the meat of 5.8 would be elevated and the meat would not be sufficiently acid to promote the rapid degradation of the nitrite
30 to nitric oxide. Large nitrite residuals would, therefore, remain in the meat at the time of cooking.

Attempts have been made to replace the phosphate by the use of blends of alkali hydroxide
35 or an alkali bicarbonate in combination with small

quantities of alkali citrate or citric acid (see 3,215,540). In one such system, the pH of the brine is elevated to 11.5-12 with sodium hydroxide and added to the meat in such an amount sufficient to
5 raise the meat pH to a pH of about 6.5-6.7. The patent quite clearly states that the residual nitrite levels were improved significantly over a sodium tripolyphosphate control. In a ham, levels of 300% greater residuals were noted (see Table V
10 of the patent).

It has now been found that the requirement for alkaline stabilization during pickling and acid breakdown during and after curing of nitrite connected with phosphate-containing nitrite pickle solutions
15 for use in curing bacon and the problem of residual nitrites can be effectively overcome.

According to the invention, there is provided a method for preparing cured meat products from fresh meat comprising contacting said fresh meat with a
20 stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal hexametaphosphate, an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkalizing agent, said curing solution providing an average pH of the meat being cured about equivalent to the natural
25 pH of the meat.

Thus in accordance with the present invention, cured meat and cured meat products can be treated in such a way as to retain the usual benefits of phosphates of improved color, yield and flavor while also providing
30 low residual nitrite levels after three weeks by the use of a stable pickle containing an alkali metal, in particular sodium hexametaphosphate, an alkali metal chloride, in particular salt (NaCl), a nitric oxide source such as an alkali metal nitrite and an alkalizing
35 agent such that the pH of a typical pickle before its

use is within the range of from about 5.0 to about 5.5 and after use, the pickle has a pH within the range of from about 5.5 to about 6.5. The alkalinizing agent reduces nitrite degradation caused by an acidic reacting phosphate as sodium hexametaphosphate thereby forming a stable pickle.

In another aspect of the invention there is provided a method for the preparation of an aqueous stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkaline phosphate, characterised in that one substitutes, for the alkaline phosphate in said aqueous solution, either before, during or after addition of the other ingredients, a dry blend selected from A) 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate and 3-7% sodium bicarbonate, and B) 75-85% sodium hexametaphosphate, 7-13% sodium acid pyrophosphate and 7-13% sodium bicarbonate the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of the components recited in these subsections.

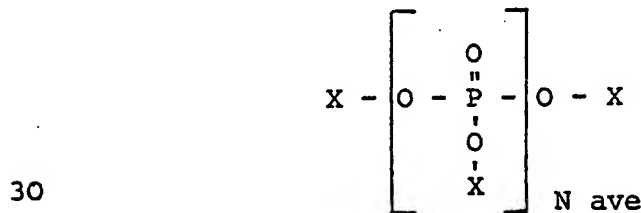
In another aspect of the invention there is provided a method for preparing cured bacon having low residual nitrite levels comprising contacting pork bellies with an aqueous curing solution comprising from 10% to 20% sodium chloride, from 0.05% to 0.15% soluble nitric oxide forming composition, and from 2.0% to 4.5% of a composition selected from A) from 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate, and from 3% to 7% sodium bicarbonate, and, B) from 75% to 85% sodium hexametaphosphate, from 7% to 13% sodium acid pyrophosphate, and from 7% to 13% sodium bicarbonate, the percentages relative to the curing solution being by weight based on the total weight of the aqueous solution, the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of

the components recited in these subsections.

In yet another aspect of the invention there is provided a stable meat curing solution additive comprising from 75% to 85% alkali metal hexameta-
 5 phosphate, from 7% to 13% alkali metal acid pyro-
 phosphate, and from 7% to 13% alkali metal bicarb-
 onate, the percentages totalling substantially 100%
 by weight based on the total weight of the ingred-
 ients recited.

10 The pH of alkaline phosphate-treated meat is
 generally from 0.3 pH units above the natural pH
 of the meat, whereas the pH of the meat treated with
 the disclosed invention is about equivalent to that
 of the natural meat, within 0.2 pH units of the meat
 15 pH. The invention is preferably directed to cured
 meat such as ham or bacon and more preferably bacon.
 The preferred pickle solutions contain an appropriate
 amount of 95% sodium hexametaphosphate and 5% sodium
 bicarbonate or 80% sodium hexametaphosphate, 10%
 20 sodium bicarbonate and 10% sodium acid pyrophosphate
 in addition to the other ingredients of the pickle.

Sodium hexametaphosphate is considered a misnomer
 inasmuch as it is neither a metaphosphate nor does it
 have six units. Sodium hexametaphosphate is a medium
 25 chain length polymeric phosphate of the type:



and X represents individually hydrogen or an alkali
 metal including ammonium and preferably sodium or
 35 potassium. N_{ave} represents an average chain length

between about not less than 5 and generally not more than about 25. The average chain length as employed herein is intended to represent a statistical average chain length or indication of the number of recurring units linked together comprising the anionic species. Such an average is determined by titration as described in Van Wazer et al., Analytical Anal. Chem. 26, 1755-9 (1954).

The alkali metal acid pyrophosphate can either be sodium or potassium though the sodium acid pyrophosphate is preferred.

The alkalizing agent can be any phosphorus containing or non-phosphorus containing composition which will effectively adjust the pH of the pickle solution to the point desired. Alkaline phosphates can be illustrated by sodium tripolyphosphate, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, and disodium phosphate. Other non-phosphorus containing alkalizing agents can be illustrated by sodium and potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and preferably, sodium bicarbonate. The use of sodium bicarbonate is particularly preferred in combination with sodium hexametaphosphate to assist in its dissolution. The sodium bicarbonate when added as part of a dry mix with sodium hexametaphosphate to an aqueous solution effervesces causing a churning action which assists in dissolving the sodium hexametaphosphate. Other alkalies can also be used though good manufacturing methods are required to dissolve the sodium hexametaphosphate and prevent the taffy formation of wetted sodium hexametaphosphate from occurring in the tank. Taffy formation can usually be avoided by vigorous agitation.

The nitric oxide-forming compounds which are effective for the purposes of the present invention can be organic or inorganic nitrites or nitrates

as is well known to one skilled in the art.

Preferably, the nitric oxide forming compound is sodium nitrite, though blends of sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate can also be used. Organic nitrites
5 such as the C₂-C₈ alkyl nitrites and specifically, butyl nitrite, can also be used.

In addition to the nitric oxide forming compounds, the phosphate, salt, and the alkalizing agent, the pickle can contain other ingredients
10 normally used for that purpose such as sugar, dextrose, spices and color enhancing agents such as ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid and their salts and mixtures thereof.

A pickle generally contains from about 10% to
15 about 20% salt, from about 0.05% to about 0.15% nitrite, and from about 2.0% to about 4.5% of the composition of the present invention. These percentages are based on the aqueous pickle as prepared for use.

20 While the composition of the present invention can be provided to the meat packer as a dry powder which after mixing with water forms a pickle containing all of the ingredients normally found in a pickle, it is generally preferred to provide the meat
25 packer with a combination of alkalizing agents and phosphates. This allows the meat producer to use his own pickle formulation and blend of spices. A sufficient amount of sodium hexametaphosphate and alkalizing agent are required to be added to a pickle
30 to maintain the natural pH of the meat and provide the desired water binding characteristics. This is preferably accomplished by a blend of from about 93% to about 97% sodium hexametaphosphate and from about 3% to about 7% sodium bicarbonate. A second
35 composition useful in the present invention contains

from about 7% to about 13% sodium acid pyrophosphate and from about 7% to about 13% sodium bicarbonate and about 75-85% sodium hexametaphosphate, the foregoing percentages totalling 100% based on the weight of the components recited for the blend or the second composition. The foregoing blends can be made with the corresponding potassium salts and blends of the sodium and potassium salts. These compositions can be prepared as dry powders and furnished to the meat processor to be added to his pickle, before, during or after the addition of the other ingredients of the pickle.

The compositions of the present invention upon dissolution in water to form the pickle solution can be applied to the meat by soaking or injection. A combination of these procedures can also be used. The meat can be soaked in the pickle for a sufficient time to permit the diffusion of the solution throughout the meat. Alternatively, the pickle solution can be pumped through the vascular system of the meat or injected directly into the muscle by the use of plurality of needles. After pumping or injection, the meat may be given a soaking period in the pickle. In the case of bacon, the amount of pickle solution incorporated into the meat generally ranges from about 8% to about 20%. In the case of hams, the pickle is generally incorporated in an amount ranging from about 10% to about 25%. These amounts are subject to wide variation depending on the choice of the meat processor. The process of the present invention can be used in any cured meat system but is particularly adapted to the curing of whole skeletal meat in contrast to comminuted meat which can also be cured in accordance with the present invention. The pickle can be directly admixed with a

comminuted meat system. The invention is particularly adapted to the curing of bacon because of the amounts of nitrite used and the fact that it is ultimately fried.

5 Meat in accordance with the present invention may be processed using standard techniques presently in use relating to storage, cooling, rate of injection, handling, tumbling and the like. In the preferred form of the invention, utilizing the blend of sodium
10 hexametaphosphate and sodium bicarbonate or sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate and sodium bicarbonate, the only change required is that these dry blends are added to the aqueous pickle at
15 provide the necessary amount of phosphate in the pickle. The amount of these compositions actually used is such as to add about 0.25 to 0.45 percent residual phosphate salt to the meat.

In general, a curing operation is effected at
20 a temperature of from about 1.6-55°C. The temperature of curing is preferably selected on the basis of the type of mixture and meat which is being used. To minimize microbial growth, it is preferred to employ a curing temperature within the range of about
25 1.67-15.6°C. Following the injection or blending of the pickled solution into the meat, it may be immediately subjected to smoking or cooking treatment. However, for commercial practice, it is preferred that following the curing treatment the meat is
30 allowed to stand for at least one day and up to one week in order to insure adequate distribution of the curing solution through the meat. After the meat is cured, it is smoked in the usual manner by subjecting the same to a temperature of from about

48°C. to about 82°C. for a period of about 5-30 hours. Instead of smoking, the meat may be boned and placed in a can, mold or fibrous container and cooked to an internal temperature sufficient to
5 coagulate the meat protein. In the case of bacon, the bacon can be smoked as a side or slab or the meat can be sliced prior to smoking.

The amount of residual nitrite as used herein is determined by A.O.A.C. methods 24.037 and 24.038
10 modified by adjusting the pH of the nitrite-containing solution extracted from the meat to neutral to minimize loss of nitrite during extraction. A period of three weeks has been set by the government as a minimum length of time it takes for bacon to go
15 from the curing floor to the frying pan. Results are reported on that basis.

The present invention will be illustrated in the examples which follow.

EXAMPLES 1-9

20 The curing effect of the compositions of the present invention were shown in a model system. 45.5 kilograms of fresh pork bellies (15) ranging in size from 2.27 to 3.55 kilograms were ground through a grinder having a plate with 0.95 centimeter
25 openings. Samples each containing 4085 grams of ground pork bellies were mixed with a pickle in a HobartTM mixer for 4-1/2 minutes at speed No. 1. A bulk pickle of the following composition was prepared:

TABLE I

	Salt	920 grams	15.5%
	Sugar	325 grams	5.5%
	Sodium Erythorbate	35 grams	.6%
5	Dextrose	50 grams	.8%
	Water (10°C.)	<u>4600 grams</u>	<u>77.6%</u>
		5930 grams	100 %

430 milliliters of nitrite free pickle were removed for Examples 1 and 2. Then 6.96 grams (0.126%) sodium nitrite dissolved in about 20 milliliters water were added to the remaining pickle.

The 430 grams of nitrite free pickle were divided into two 215 grams samples. A 4086 gram sample of meat was divided into two 2043 grams sample. In Example 1, the 215 milliliters of pickle were blended with 2043 grams of meat to provide a control with no nitrite and no phosphate. The remaining pickle and meat were mixed together with 8.8 grams of dry sodium tripolyphosphate to provide Example 2 having no nitrite with phosphate. A third sample with nitrite and no phosphate (Example 3) was prepared by mixing 215 milliliters of the nitrite containing pickle with 2043 grams of meat. The remaining examples were prepared by blending 430 milliliters of nitrite containing pickle, 4086 grams of chopped pork bellies and 17.6 grams of a dry phosphate additive as set forth in the table below:

TABLE II

	Example 4	Sodium Tripolyphosphate
	Example 5	Blend of 90% Sodium Tripolyphosphate 10% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
5	Example 6	80% Sodium Tripolyphosphate 20% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
	Example 7	Sodium Hexametaphosphate
	Example 8	95% Sodium Hexametaphosphate 5% Sodium Bicarbonate
10	Example 9	80% Sodium Hexametaphosphate 10% Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate 10% Sodium Bicarbonate

Each sample was then tightly packed in a stainless steel pan to a thickness of about 3.8 centimeters using another pan as a compressor. The samples were subjected to 2 vacuum cycles to remove air voids, compressed again and chilled overnight at 1.67°C. The samples were heat processed in a smokehouse using the following temperature schedule.

TABLE III

<u>TIME</u>	<u>TEMPERATURE</u>	
	<u>Dry Bulb</u>	<u>Wet Bulb</u>
Preheat	43.3°C.	35°C.
5 Hours		
25 20 Minutes	43.3°C.	35°C.
1 Hour	65.6°C.	----

After cooking, the samples were held in a cooled room at 1.67°C. Samples were sliced on a commercial slicer at setting 10. A portion of each sample was tested for nitrite concentration. The average residual

nitrite level of a no nitrite/no phosphate sample (Example 1) and no nitrite/sodium tripolyphosphate sample (Example 2) was subtracted from the gross nitrite readings of Examples 3-9 to obtain the residual nitrite for each sample. The pH's of the cured meat samples were also taken. The following results were obtained.

TABLE IV

	DAYS	0	7	14	21	28
10	Example 1 pH	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5
	ppm-nitrite	6.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.1
	Example 2 pH	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
	ppm-nitrite	7.7	3.4	---	0.4	3.4
15	Average ppm nitrite for Blind sample	6.8	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.8
	DAYS	0	7	14	21	28
	Example 3 pH	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8
	ppm-nitrite	34.8	31.6	15.3	22.7	9.1
20	Example 4 pH	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
	ppm-nitrite	57.3	45.2	31.5	32.1	16.3
	Example 5 pH	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
	ppm-nitrite	57.7	48.6	36.6	33.3	23.1
	Example 6 pH	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
25	ppm-nitrite	58.6	42.7	30.2	28.1	16.3
	Example 7 pH	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
	ppm-nitrite	27.1	18.0	7.7	10.8	9.5
	Example 8 pH	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0
	ppm-nitrite	33.9	23.1	11.5	10.8	6.6
30	Example 9 pH	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
	ppm-nitrite	34.8	28.7	18.7	12.5	10.0

As it can be seen from a review of this data, the use of the invention compositions (Examples 8 and 9) provide nitrite residuals and pH values similar to the no-phosphate sample (Example 3) and significantly less than those provided by the alkaline phosphates (Examples 4, 5 and 6). Sodium hexametaphosphate (Example 7) provides the most rapid nitrite but its pickle solutions are not stable as shown later in Examples 16-24. Since the U.S. government has indicated that bacon is generally cooked after three weeks from its date of packing, the nitrite levels of bacon prepared in accordance with the present invention would be low enough to prevent substantial formation of nitrosamine but still retain color, flavor and bacterial inhibition characteristics of the nitrite.

EXAMPLE 10

A pickle solution was prepared by dissolving 18.56 kg salt (NaCl), 6.98 kg sugar, 2.84 kg of a commercial phosphate blend of about 75% sodium tri-polyphosphate and about 25% sodium hexametaphosphate or 2.84 kg of a blend of about 95% sodium hexametaphosphate and about 5% sodium bicarbonate in 112.88 kg water. After holding the pickle overnight at 1.67°C., 113.2 gms sodium nitrite and 509.4 gms sodium erythorbate dissolved in a small quantity of water (about 20 ml) were admixed with the pickle. A pickle without the phosphate was also prepared.

Paired bellies were injected at 10°C. The bacon was processed and smoked the same day. The smokehouse processing schedule is given in Table V.

After processing, the bacon was hung for six days at 1.67°C. then the bacon was sliced and samples were taken for four consecutive weeks. The results are set forth in Tables VI and VII.

5

TABLE V

		<u>Dry Bulb</u>	<u>Wet Bulb</u>
	0-15 Minutes	0 to 60°C.	0 to 48.9°C.
	15-90 Minutes	60°C. to 65.5°C.	48.9°C. to 51.6°C.
	90-150 Minutes	65.5°C. to 71.1°C.	51.6°C. to 54.4°C.
10	150-180 Minutes	71.1°C. to 51.6°C.	54.4°C. to 32.2°C.
	180-240 Minutes	51.6°C. to 43.3°C.	32.2°C. to 35°C.
	240-420 Minutes	43.3°C. to 37.8°C.	35.°C. to 35°C.

TABLE VI

	EX.	TYPE	GREEN WGT. g	IMMEDI- ATE PUMPED WGT. g	IMMEDI- ATE % PUMP	AFTER 30 MIN- UTES % PUMP	SMOKED WGT. g	COOKED YIELD AS % OF GREEN WGT.
15								
20	10L	A	4715	5631	19	16	4980	106
	R	B	4675.	5644	21	16	4973	106
	11R	A	5220	5964	14	14	5430	104
	L	B	4757	5484	15	13	4984	105
	12R	A	4540	5260	16	15	4641	102
25	L	C	4940	5793	17	14	5114	104
	13L	A	5410	6212	15	13	5625	104
	R	C	5248	6100	16	14	5500	105
	14L	B	4955	5702	15	12	5188	105
	R	C	5605	6641	18	16	6007	107
30	15R	B	4868	5760	18	14	5089	105
	L	C	4680	5489	17	15	4970	106

A = 95% Hexametaphosphate/5% Sodium Bicarbonate

B = 75% Sodium Tripolyphosphate/25% Sodium Hexametaphosphate

C = No Phosphate

35

TABLE VII

		WEEK 0		WEEK 1		WEEK 2	
EX.		pH	Gross ppm Nitrite	pH	Gross ppm Nitrite	pH	Gross ppm Nitrite
5	10 L	5.8	21.7	5.8	8.1	5.8	7.7
	R	6.0	34.0	6.0	20.4	6.0	10.2
10	11 R	6.0	22.1	6.0	13.2	6.0	6.4
	L	6.0	22.1	6.1	14.0	6.1	9.8
	12 R	5.8	17.4	5.8	11.5	5.8	6.4
	L	5.7	17.4	5.7	8.5	5.6	8.5
	13 L	5.9	20.0	6.0	9.4	6.0	6.4
	R	5.7	24.7	5.7	12.8	5.7	7.7
15	14 L	5.9	19.1	5.9	8.9	5.9	4.3
	R	5.4	13.2	5.5	7.2	5.5	6.0
	15 R	6.1	33.2	6.1	22.1	6.0	13.4
	L	5.7	29.3	5.8	13.6	5.8	5.3

As can be seen from Table VII, generally the
 bacon prepared in accordance with the present invention
 had significant reductions in residual nitrite
 compared to alkaline phosphate bacon and nitrite and
 pH values were about equivalent to no-phosphate bacon.

PICKLE STABILITY

The stability of pickle solutions described in
 the invention are illustrated below.

Pickle solutions were formulated to provide the
 same level of ingredients in bacon as described in
 Examples 1-9, when injected at a 10% pump level;

74.5% water, 14.7% salt, 6.0% sugar, 0.547%
 sodium erythorbate,

0.12% sodium nitrite and 4.0% phosphate-
 containing composition (or water control).

The following phosphate-containing compositions were used:

	Example 16	Sodium Hexametaphosphate
	Example 17	65% Sodium Tripolyphosphate
5		35% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
	Example 18	84% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
		6% Sodium Bicarbonate
		10% Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
	Example 19	Water Control
10	Example 20	79% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
		6% Sodium Bicarbonate
		15% Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
	Example 21	97% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
		3% Sodium Bicarbonate

15 The pickle solutions were agitated at a constant rate at 10°C. for 8 hours, then held static an additional 16 hours at 10°C. Results appear in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

20	EXAMPLE	PPM NITRITE						pH	
		0	2	4	6	8	24	Initial	28 hr.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.		
	16	1003	535	378	285	238	26	5.0	5.8
	17	1062	1126	1020	1071	1160	1169	6.6	6.6
25	18	1020	961	820	710	710	302	5.4	6.4
	19	1020	1084	1024	995	1110	1084	7.0	6.6
	20	1041	850	659	527	476	81	5.3	6.1
	21	1020	973	892	884	939	76	5.6	6.7

30 The results show good nitrite stability (less than 20% nitrite loss after 8 hours), i.e., stable pickle solutions for the alkaline phosphate (Example 17),

no-phosphate (Example 19) and the invention (Example 21). Pickle solutions with a high ratio of acidic phosphate to bicarbonate (Examples 18 and 20) have less stability and hexametaphosphate alone (Example 16) is the least stable.

In addition, examples of pickle formulations used by a commercial bacon processor were prepared to contain: 80.2% water, 10.7% salt, 6.7% sugar, 0.28% sodium erythorbate, 0.06% sodium nitrite, 1.7% phosphate-containing composition, 0.5% dextrose and .05% dextrose and .05% sodium citrate.

The phosphate-containing compositions were:

Example 22	Sodium Hexametaphosphate
Example 23	90% Sodium Tripolyphosphate
15	10% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
Example 24	95% Sodium Hexametaphosphate
	5% Sodium Bicarbonate

The pickle solutions were agitated at constant RPM for four hours at 10°C., then held static for an additional 14 hours. Results are presented in Table IX.

TABLE IX					
EXAMPLE		PPM NITRITE			
		0	2	4	20
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
25	22	506	484	387	149
	23	493	536	561	510
	24	510	544	561	468
					FINAL pH
					6.5
					6.7
					7.2

These results again show that alkaline phosphate (Example 23) and the invention (Example 24) provide stable pickle solutions whereas the hexametaphosphate pickle solution is not stable.

Claims:

1. A method for preparing cured meat products from fresh meat comprising contacting said fresh meat with a stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal hexametaphosphate, an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkalizing agent, said curing solution providing an average pH of the meat being cured about equivalent to the natural pH of the meat.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that the curing solution comprises sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and non-phosphorus containing alkalizing agent.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2 characterised in that the said non-phosphorus-containing alkalizing agent is sodium bicarbonate.
4. A method as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 characterised in that the curing solution further includes sugar.
5. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 characterised in that the curing solution further includes ascorbic acid, isoascorbic acid or salts thereof.
6. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 characterised in that the said curing solution further includes an alkali metal acid pyrophosphate.
7. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 characterised in that the meat being cured is pork bellies.

8. A meat product cured by a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8.

9. A method for the preparation of an aqueous stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkaline phosphate, characterised in that one substitutes, for the alkaline phosphate in said aqueous solution, either before, during or after addition of the other ingredients, a dry blend selected from A) 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate and 3-7% sodium bicarbonate, and B) 75-85% sodium hexametaphosphate, 7-13% sodium acid pyrophosphate and 7-13% sodium bicarbonate the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of the components recited in these subsections.

10. A method for preparing cured bacon having low residual nitrite levels comprising contacting pork bellies with an aqueous curing solution comprising from 10% to 20% sodium chloride, from 0.05% to 0.15% soluble nitric oxide forming composition, and from 2.0% to 4.5% of a composition selected from A) from 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate, and from 3% to 7% sodium bicarbonate, and, B) from 75% to 85% sodium hexametaphosphate, from 7% to 13% sodium acid pyrophosphate, and from 7% to 13% sodium bicarbonate, the percentages relative to the curing solution being by weight based on the total weight of the aqueous solution, the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of the components recited in these subsections.

11. A product prepared by the method of claim 10.

12. A stable meat curing solution additive comprising from 75% to 85% alkali metal hexametaphosphate, from 7% to 13% alkali metal acid pyrophosphate, and from 7% to 13% alkali metal bicarbonate, the percentages totalling substantially 100% by weight based on the total weight of the ingredients recited.

13. An additive as claimed in claim 12 characterised in that the alkali metal of the ingredients is sodium.

14. An additive as claimed in claim 13 comprising 80% sodium hexametaphosphate, 10% sodium acid pyrophosphate and 10% sodium bicarbonate.

(12)

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(54) **Method of curing meats, preparation of curing solution and additive for meat curing solutions.**

(57) Fresh meat in particular pork bellies is contacted with a stable curing solution comprising an alkali metal hexametaphosphate, an alkali metal chloride, a soluble nitric oxide forming compound and an alkalizing agent, said curing solution providing an average pH of the meat being cured about equivalent to the natural pH of the meat. In particular case cured bacon having low residual nitrite levels is prepared by contacting pork bellies with an aqueous curing solution comprising from 10% to 20% sodium chloride, from 0.05% to 0.15% soluble nitric oxide forming composition, and from 2.0% to 4.5% of a composition selected from A) from 93% to 97% sodium hexametaphosphate, and from 3% to 7% sodium bicarbonate, and, B) from 75% to 85% sodium hexametaphosphate, from 7% to 13% sodium acid pyrophosphate, and from 7% to 13% sodium bicarbonate, the percentages relative to the curing solution being by weight based on the total weight of the aqueous solution, the percentages under subsections A) and B) totalling substantially 100% based on the weight of the components recited in these subsections. Composition A) constitutes a novel stable meat curing solution additive.

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
	<p><u>GB - A - 1 040 600</u> (THE GRIFFITH)</p> <p>* page 1, lines 22-44; page 4, lines 32-55; example 2 *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-8	
A	<u>US - A - 3 193 396</u> (L. SAIR)		
A	<u>US - A - 2 812 261</u> (M. WASSERMAN)		

			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)